VII.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

QUEBEC, July 23, 1860. At Crawford's we were advised to take a road which leads northward over Cherry Mountain, and se around to Gorham, on the Grand Trunk. We should have followed this advice, but for two circamstances-first, there was no direct conveyance thither, and secondly, had there been one, as the day was Saturday, we should have been obliged to wait thirty-six hours at Island Pond. On the other band, by leaving Crawford's at 4 a. m. one can reach Montreal at 11 p. m. (not at 9, as the agent tells you)-a round-about journey of 270 miles, but very delightful as regards scenery.

Three stage-loads of travelers left at that early hour for the railroad terminus at Littleton, twentytwo miles distant. As Crawford's stands exactly upon the water-shed between the Saco and Connecticut, our road was "down grade" through forests, for some miles, to the White Mountain House (formerly Fabyan's), where we struck the Ammonoosue. Cold was the mouniain air, and ominous clouds gathered in the west. We had already left the White Mountains, which fall off very abruptly on this side, and the Franconia Peaks, ever 5,000 feet in hight, came out, one behind the other, down the broad valley. But the approach to the Mountains, on this side, is not to be com pared to that by the way of the Saco Valley.

The train leaves Littleton at nine, and the stages step at Bethlehem, five miles short of it, for breakfast-when they have time. We were therefore agitated with a very material uncertainty, and the comparison of watches with the speed of our overloaded horses became general. Sometimes the watches got ahead, then a long descending grade would enable the horses to overhaul them, and finally we reached Bethlebem, neck and neck. The passengers immediately broke for the breakfast-room, and blessed was he who obtained a chair and a plate-thrice blessed he who secured a fragment of beefsteak, and a cup of coffee. The attendants were willing, but bewildered-the landlord intent on counting and marking his customers, that none might escape—the latter ravenous and excited-and it required no ordinary amount of coolness and self-possession to extract food from the chaos. As a general rule, those who give their orders in a quiet, confidential whisper are the first, and those who yell, the last served. Our breakfast was of a heterogeneous character, fer we had to take what came to our hands-but we had it, and the weather was much pleasanter, afterward. The landlord detained us several minutes by some hallucination about four gentlemen who had not paid-which gentlemen were nowhere to be found. "Have you paid, Sir ?" "Have you ?" We were catechised twice over, and finally drove away, leaving him to his grief.

From Littleton to Wells River Junction, our way lay through a picturesque valley, whose natural beauty is somewhat marred by its present condition of semi-cultivation. It will be a century, perhaps, before the rough transition state disappears, and our landscapes wear the charm of thorough culture. While richer soil and more genial climates entice the farmer to Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Oregon, and California, the progress of the older States must be slow. At present New-England grows through her manufactures, not through her agriculture. Even the worn-out lands of Virginia, lying under the fairest zone of climate that crosses the Atlantic Coast, offer greater inducements to the young farmer than the cold, rocky soil of New-Hampshire.

At White River Junction, where we were obliged to wait two hours for the train from Boston to Montreal, I fell in with an intelligent Southern gentleman, whose statements with regard to the gradual deterioration of the soil under slave labor (of which, nevertheless, he was an advocate!) went even beyond Helper's abhorred statistics. He candidly admitted that Slavery can only exist as: profitable institution through continual expansion -when the soil of one State is exhausted, it must move to a new one. "But how long can this pro-" cess be carried on?" I asked: " After a century " or two, when there is no more new soil left, " what then?" He shrugged his shoulders: "That, "at least, does not concern us." I think no intelligent Southerner can fail to take the same view of the final effect of Slave Labor. But, considered from their own stand-point, what a sugges tion does it present! Slavery has no future Through its own operation it destroys itself, by making itself unprofitable, and the question which must come at last: "What is to be done with it?" is carelessly passed on to succeeding generations.

My friends were greatly impressed by the difference between Vermont and New-Hampshire scenery. Our afternoon ride, up White River Valley, and onward to the shores of Lake Champlain, bore no resemblance to those of the previous days. We missed the almost Alpine grandeur of the White Mountains, the vast pine-woods, and the broad, lonely lakes; but the mountains on either hand assumed every picturesque variety of form, their chains broken by deep, lateral glens, the meadows were smooth and green, the foliage richer, the crops better, and even the farm-houses more inviting in their aspect of thrift and prosperity. We had a constant succession of such landscapes as you see in the Northern Swiss cantons. Glorious showers of Summer rain dropped vail after vail of dim gray between us and the pictures of the car-window; then the sun burst from behind a cloud, filling all the air with palpable gold; then a deep indigo shadow fell on the valley, and the gray vail of the shower dropped again. To have properly enjoyed and appreciated this scenery, we should have spent three days between the Junction and Essex, not in a railway car, but in an open wagon, propelled by horse-power.

We had sunset at St. Alban's, and by the time we reached Rouse's Point, it was confirmed night. Here you must change your tickets, and have your baggage examined-which consists in your telling the official that you are travelers and carry only your necessary clothing, whereupon he makes a chalkmark on your trunks, and don't ask for the key, There is nothing, in fact, to indicate that you are entering a foreign country (I have been asked the same question about my baggage on the Camden and Amboy, and Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroads). But I forget: there is one circumstance, which shows, at least, a change in the character of your fellow-travelers. The somber silence of the American car no longer lulls you into slumber; your ears are saluted with lively sounds; you see animated gesticulations; from end to end the car rings with the shrill, snapping voices of the Canadian French. I have never crossed the frontier from Rouse's Point without being startled by this change. We were heartily weary, but sleep was impossible. Our progress was slow, and it was a welcome sight when, toward midnight, we saw

the lights of Montreal reflected in the dark waters

of the St. Lawrence. The keen nor'west wind, next morning, told us we had reached a higher latitude. It was a beautiful day, the people said, but we shivered in our Summer garments. Montreal, in her nun-like dress of gray granite, is scarcely to be called a cheerful city, but she possesses much to interest the stranger. The mixture of most-English English and quaintest of French peculiarities in the population is also to be noticed in the external features of the city. The stately churches and public edifices, gloomy convents and gay shops, palaces and hovels, side by side, show that, though the two elements coexist, they never amalgamate. Either from St. Lambert, or from the Mountain, the view is truly grand and imposing, but all the interior pictures belittle these impressions. A certain air of English stability, however, is always present, and the soberness of the colors is, on the whole,

preferable to the glare of many of our brick cities. During the day we took a drive around the Mountain-some eight or nine miles. The grass was almost burnt off the soil, the fields brown and wintry, the trees dull and languishing, presenting an appearance of intense drouth, which was inconsistent with the sharp chillness of the air. Canada, this Summer, has suffered greatly from the want of rain. The hay-crop, in many districts, is almost entirely ruined, and much distress is anticipated next Winter in cor sequence. The drouth seems to commence at the frontier. There has been no lack of rain in Vermont, where the moun-

tains act as rain-conductors. Our Irish coachman took great delight in calling our attention to the clearness of the atmosphere. If his stories were true, it was certainly remarkable. A range of hills, which appeared to be twelve miles distant, were in reality thirty-five. and a country church which we saw with great distinctness, nine miles off. The broad valley, extending from the Ottawa River to Lake St. Louis. lay before us, parched, arid and brown-in fact, half shorn of its usual beauty. We were all disappointed with our drive. 'There," exclaimed the coachman, determined to interest us in some way, "did you ever see an independent black man? That place (pointing to a comfortable cottage by the road-side) belongs to one. The intlemen from the States thinks it's a great cu-' riosity: they niver see one in the South."

Montreal is now in a flutter of loyal excitement. The Prince is coming: and the people are all at once waking up to the deficiencies of their city. So much has been undertaken, that if the management of the festivities were in less energetic hands, we might doubt whether they would come of according to the programme. A crystal palace (partly brick), and a large circular ball and concert-room, are in course of erection; fountains are to be placed in the principal squares; there is to be an exhibition of Canadian industry, Indian games, &c. Our Northern brethren have heretofore been considered rather slow, and they are now showing how much enterprise they have held in reserve hitherto. The Prince's visit, from present indications, will form an era in Canadian history.

Unfortunately for the traveler, there are only night-boats between Montreal and Quebec. We preferred day-travel on the Grand Trunk-monotonous as it is-to a night in close berths. The train carried us across the Victoria Bridge, which we found interesting, though by no means agreeable. The immense structure impresses you by its figures rather than by its appearance. Its great length takes away from its apparent hight and bulk-and length, I have observed, is the least effective element in architecture. You would naturally describe it as a very long bridge. You must know the depth of the river, its rapidity, the dimensions of the piers, the tuns of granite, the span of the tubes, the amount of iron, the labor and the cost, before you can properly appreciate the work. Then notice the speed of the traintake out your watch, and count the minutes, after One-two-three; and still the narrow windows flit past you-four-five; and still your ears are stunned with the sharp reverberations of the iron tube-five and a half, and you emerge into daylight. Montreal, where you made your plunge, now lies in the sunshiny distance, with two miles of the St. Lawrence between. Then you at last realize that this bridge is one of the wonders of the

From Montreal to St. Hyacinthe, you pass over broad, well-cultured, thickly-settled plain, relieved in its monotony by the picturesque, isolated hills-outposts of the Green Mountains-which here and there rise suddenly above its level. Thence to Richmond, the country is slightly undalating and mostly wooded, while the remaining ninety-six miles are a level wilderness-almost a continuous forest-into which settlement has been carried by the railroad, and we lost nothing from the circumstance that it rained during the whole of our journey.

-To-morrow we go down the St. Lawrence on our way to the Saguenay.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS COURSE THROUGH CANADA.

From Our Own Reporter. QUEBEC, Aug. 18, 1860. The following route and list of events, with dates attached, have been officially laid down as explanatory

of the course of the Prince of Wales during his Cana-SATURDAY, Aug. 18 .- Lands at Quebec, and proseeds directly to the residence of the Governor Gen-

eral at Cataraqui, where he remains over Sunday. MONDAY, 20th .- Visits the Chaudière Falls, and takes his quarters in the city, at Parliament House. Tuesday, 21st .- Holds levee in the afternoon, and

attends ball in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, 22d.—Visite the Indian village of Losette and the Falls of Montmorency.

THURSDAY, 23d .- Leaves for Montreal in the steame

Kingston. FRIDAY, 24th .- Arrives at Montreal at 2 p. m., ac ompanied by a fleet of river steamboats, and takes apartments at the residence of the Commander of the Forces. The suite quarter at St. Lawrence Hall.

SATURDAY, 25th .- Opens the Industrial Exhibition and completes the Victoria Bridge by laying the last

MONDAY, 27th .- Leves and ball. TUESDAY, 28th .- Descends the Rapids, and probably

witnesses canoe race at Lachine. WEDNESDAY, 29th .- Reviews the volunteer troops

and is expected to vigit Beloil. THURSDAY, 30th.-Witnesses Indian games by tribes

gathered from the neighboring country; and, in the evening, attends musical festival. FRIDAY, 31st .- Proceeds by special train as far as St. Anne's, thence by steamer "Prince of Wales" to Carillon; and finally by railway and steamer Phonix

to Ottawa, where a new building has been prepared SATURDAY, Sept. 1 .- Lays the foundation-stone of the new Government buildings; celebration by 1,600

MONDAY, Sept. 3 .- Returns to Brockville, either by

Prescott Railroad, or by a longer route, as follows: From Ottawa to Aylmer, 9 miles, by carriage; from

Aylmer to Chat's Portage, by steamer; thence by Tram Road, or by canoes furnished by lumbermen and the Hudson Bay Company, to Armprior; thence to Almente, 18 miles by carriage; and finally to Brockville by railway. The distance by the former route is 60 miles, and by the latter 112 miles. The Prince will probably receive addresses at Perth and other places along the way. From Brockville he takes steamer to the Lake of the Thousand Islands. If the route by the Prescott Railroad be chosen, the journey to Kingston will be performed in one day. If otherwise, which is probable, the Prince will sleep on board the steamer at Brockville.

TUESDAY, 4th .- Lands at Kingston, escorted by fleet

of river steamboats.

WEDNESDAY, 5th .- Attends regatta. THURSDAY, 6th, or FRIDAY, 7th.—Proceeds by steamer up the Bay of Quinté to Belleville, and afterward to the Lake of the Mountains; thence either direct by railroad to Toronto, or, delaying for one day, by the way of Cobourg and Port Hope. Reception at Toronto, opposite Parliament Buildings. The Prince lodges at Government House, the suite at the Rossin

SATURDAY, 8th .- Opens University Park, holds reception at Oegoode Hall, and reviews volunteers.

MONDAY, 10th.-Visits Lake Simcoe. TUESDAY, 11th .- Travels from Toronto to Sarnia, 165 miles, by Grand Trunk Railroad, and thence, probably the same day, to London, 55 miles, by Great Western Railroad; passes the night either at Sarnia or

London, and visits a few neighboring towns. WEDNESDAY, 12th; THURSDAY, 13th; FRIDAY, 14th. -From London to Paris by Great Western Railroad, by Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad to Brantford, thence to Fort Erie, and thence, by steamer to Niagara Falls. The exact details of this trip not yet settled.

SATURDAY, 15th; SUNDAY, 16th.-Remains at Niagara Falls, in house engaged for his use, the suite stopping

MONDAY, 17th .- Is expected to open the Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada at Hamilton, whither he will proceed by Great Western Railroad, or by boat, from Niagara. For this occasion Indian festivities are

The Prince will then cross to the United States

GOV. SEWARD AND THE SYRIANS.

Mr. George W. Wood has addressed to the editor of The World a paper in these words:

"Impostors from Syria.

"To the Editor of The World.

"Rows of the A. B. of C. for F. M. B. "Rows of the A. B. of C. for F. M. The following communication has just been received from a responsible source in Syria, with a request that a wide publicity be given to the facts stated.

responsible source in Syria, with a request that a wide publicity
be given to the facts stated.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. W. WOOD."

The communication which Mr. Wood has appended

It states in sub-The communication which Mr. Wood has appended has no date, and bears no signature. It states in substance that in these times of trouble in Syria, there will arise a host of impostors who will deceive the good people in America, and collect money ostensibly for the relief of the suffering, when it is really for their own private purpses. That a few weeks since two young Arabs from Beyrout, named Scander Epicarius and Susa, set out for America for the ostensible purpose of collecting funds for building a hospital in Mount Lebanon; that they applied to the American missionaries for letters of recommendation, but could not get Lebanon; that they applied to the American mission-aries for letters of recommendation, but could not get them; that the former of them had been in England and imposed on persons there; that there they fell in with a mannamed Ayoub Bey Trabulsy, who had made the acquaintance of Mr. Seward when traveling in Syria, and promised to send him as a present several fine Arab horses; but that the horses have not been sent, and Ayoub Bey, after getting up the scheme of a hos-pital in Lebanon, and starting off the young men for pital in Lebanon, and starting off the young men fo putsi in Lebanon, and starting off the young men for America, to collect money for this purpose, was himself obliged, it is said, to flee the country for having too much to do in stirring up this war in Lebanon. The paper descants largely upon the facts which it assumes, and warns the American public against contributing money to the persons named, which will go into their own pocks for private ands.

own pockets for private ends.

When in Palestine last year I met Ayoub Bey
Trabulsy, an eminent and honored Christian, at the
house of the missionary of the Seventh Day Baptists of
the United States at Jaffa, and in company with the
American Consul. He was a man of good education and ample fortune, acting under authority of the Sultan in cooperation with the American Consul in his efforts in cooperation with the American Consul in his efforts to discover and bring to justice the murderers of an American missionary family at that place. In discovering the deplorable lack of education among the Christians in Syria, he proposed to found a school or college at some proper place under American auspices, and to send out to this country some persons to solicit contributions to that object, which I cordially approved, and I promised also to receive and assist the previous who should be sent.

Persons who should be sent.

Early in May last Scander Abcarius, son of the late Armenian Archbishop Abcarius, who, with his family, had been converted to the Presbyterian faith, gether with Mr. Susa, were charged by Avoub Bey with a letter to me explaining that they were coming to Amer

ica for the purpose which I have mentioned.

Upon their arrival, the disastrous civil war in Syria had culminated in the desolation of the Christian families in Lebanon, Damascus, and their precincts, including the kindred of Ayoub Bey and his valuable estates. He wrote to me that of course it would be inexpedient for them to prosecute their mission with the objects contemplated, but that they being here might advantageously solicit contributions for the Christians who have been rendered houseless, homeless, and destitute by the civil war, and he sent to my care a letter ad-dressed to them, changing the objects of their mission to that effect. At the same time he requested me to see that the funds which might be collected should be sent, not to himself, but to the American Consul, Mr. Johnson, at Beyrout. Mr. Abcarius found me last Johnson, at Beyrout. Mr. Abcarins found me last Wednesday, at Albany, and came with me to this place, where I found letters from Ayoub Bey, who had then fled with his family and many kindred, from Beyrout to Alexandria, on account of the animosity of the Musselmans at the former place, provoked by his defense, for a long series of years, of the Christians. Arrangements were made yesterday to interest the public here and elsewhere, in behalf of the Christians of Syria, and to procure funds through the explanations of Mr. Abcarins and Mr. Susa to be received by Americans and carius and Mr. Susa to be received by Americans and sent through the hands of Pelatiah Perit, Esq., Chairman of the Committee named in New York to the hands of the American Consul at Beyrout. These arrangements were made with the fall understanding and consent of Mr. Abcarius, and in the spirit of his ownjinstructions from Ayoub Bey. It was just at this summent that Mr. Words applications proceed by moment that Mr. Wood's publication appeared. I know nothing of Mr. Abcarius and Mr. Susa except what I have written. But I do know that Ayoub Bey's correspondence and conduct so far as they have been connected with myself, have been not only just and open, but in all respects eminently benevolent and hu-

The delay of the coming of the horses mentioned was not at all through his hand, and was due only to accidental causes—in which I was concerned, not he; and I am now duly informed by the Consul at Bey-rout, Mr. Johnson, who had charge of that business for me from the beginning, that they were shipped by himself on board the Speedwell, direct for Boston, on

the 30th of June last

Messrs. Abcarins and Susa have left their families at Beyrout, in the care and protection of Ayoub Bey, and they are probably now as destitute there as he and his own are at Alexandria. In order that these unfortunate and, as I believe, worthy persons may suffe no injury from the publication of Mr. Wood, that the public may be relieved of all apprehension of loss through their agency, and that they may return to their families, as well as that the humane national movement for the relief of the Syrian Christians may be unembarrassed, I have made the necessary arrange ments for the immediate return of Mr. Abcarius and Mr. Susa to Beyrout without their receiving or hand ling or applying for any funds whatever from any per-sons, either here or elsewhere in the United States. Auburn, Aug. 18, 1860. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

> [For The Tribune.] THE FALSE BRIDAL.

Now the weary spell is on thee, Sad and heavy thoughts have won thee By the vows which thou hast spoken. lows which never may be broken, By the shadow on thy brow, Lonely thoughts are with thee now

Go, but not in youthful gladness, Now repress thy bosom's sadness, Guard the quivering lip and eye, And the bosom's murmuring sigh, Now prevent thy pulse's quiver, Heart and Hope-be still, forever

Has thy strength for this been measured? Is no hidden weakness treasured Hast thou power thus to quell All the heart unveiled would tell? Aye,—the answer will be given, Not on Earth—can it in Heaven

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICS IN MAINE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.
BANGOR, Aug. 17, 1860. The political canvas is progressing in this State with great vigor. The Douglas men have their stump speakers all over the State, and are striving desperately raise some enthusiasm. But the steam refuses to rise. The movements of the Republicans are hearty and jubilant, and when the two organizations come in contact, it is very plain to be seen that the heart and strength of movement is all with the Republicans. This was very plainly seen in the demonstration here yesterday and day before. The Republican, following right upon the heels of the Douglas display, eclipsed it entirely, and has extinguished its memory. Douglas is formally on the stump, and plays the b'hoy as much as he ever did in a District Canvas in Illinois. Day before yesterday, at the Bangor House, he called for three cheers for Marshall, who made a little speech

from the stand with him. The men who sell the medals say they sold two Lincoln to one Douglas medal, on the day of the Douglas demonstration. The current sets invincibly Republican, despite every exertion to the contrary.

Smart, the Douglas candidate for Governor, is a man of an energetic animal nature, but poorly timbered intellectually and morally. He boxed the compass on the Free-Soil question, and landed in Lecomptonism, and new emerges on Douglas. He fights his battles on little issues, and makes small attacks on inconsequential votes of Republicans in Congress. He seems to think he is running, but he is not There are Brekenridgers all over the State who won't vote for him, and it is said there are a considerable number of those gentlemen in his own locality.

The Republicans have an entirely new set of candidates for Congress. Three of the six Districts, namely, the Hd, IVth, and Vth, are undisputedly Republican. In the other three there is a contest. The IIId District, late French's, is considered sure for Fessenden, a brother of the Senator. The 1st District. represented by Somes, is challenged by a strong man on the Douglas s'de, but there is no intention of letting him win. That Distrist, however, embraces the City of Portland, which the Republicans suffered themselves to lose last Spring, and where they will in consequence he chested out of 200 or 300 votes, which is almost as much as the majority at the last election. The VIth District is not fully developed yet, but it will be sharply contested, as it always is. Mr. Foster was elected last time by less than a bundred majority.

The itinerant Douglas orators, Spinola, Perrin, Smart, and company, are demonstrating on it by mass meetings to-day, and will do so to-morrow. This is the Aroestook District, and a good deal depends on that wild-cat section. The civilized portions are all

Bangor has been overrun these few days, and the hotels crammed. The Bangor House quartered its extra guests in first-class private houses, however, and otherwise maintained its reputation as the best hotel in the State. I give you the names of the Republican Congres

sional candidates: Ist Dist, John N. Goodwin! IVth Dist. Anson P. Morrill. Ild Dist. Cras. W. Walton. Vth Dist. John H. Ricg. Illd Dist. S. C. Fessenden. Vth Dist. Fred's A. Pike.

GREAT RALLY IN LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
ALLENTOWN, Pa, Aug. 17, 1860. The people of the region of the Valley of the Le high are at last awaking to a proper sense of the importance of the issues that engage the attention of the

public mind at the present Presidential campaign.

Men cannot forever remain indifferent to great po litical convulsions, and even the reserved and over careful German element that characterizes this section of Pennsylvania, has at last succumbed. Lehigh County, so long the unwavering stronghold of Democracy. and so reluctant to abandon its ancient faith, is on the eye of a great political revolution, which will end only with the total annihilation of the Democratic party. All hail to the auspicious event, for it is a matter of absolute necessity here. It may appear strange to you that Lehigh County, with its immense fields of iron-ore, zinc, and limestone, should heretofore have been governes by a party hostile to a Protective Tariff and favoring Free Trade; yet, so t has been, but so it will be no longer. Yesterday one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever witnessed in this part of the country, convened in this place. It was the uprising of the People, in vindication of the spirit of it must have caused terror to the scattered ranks of the Democrats. The people flocked in town from all di rections-from the surrounding villages, from the iron fornaces, the ore-mines, the zinc-mines, from the hills and the valleys; some came on foot, some on horse-back, some in wagons, some in the cars, each for him-seif they came, until the town was filled with countrymen. The farmer, the miner, the day-laborer, the me chanic, all—all were here, carnest and enthusiastic in

The arrangements were entirely inadequate for the vast multitude assembled, and more stands had to be erected for their accommodation. Col. Curtin was the first speaker, and addressed the crowd from the main stand. Owing to a sore throat he was able only to make a short speech, wherein he expressed his surprise at the immense gathering, and augured that the Repub-lican cause was safe here. Col. Curtin was received lican cause was safe here. Col. Curtin was received bere with immense cheering, and much applauded during his speech. Ex-Gov. Reeder followed the Colonel in one of those bold, manly, and convincing arguments for which he is so noted. He spoke two hours and a half, during which time he held the crowd riveted to the spot. Gov. Reeder is certainly one of the most powerful advocates in the country, and his whole soul is in the contest. Other speakers followed, when the meeting, or rather meetings, adjourned at a late hour in the evening. Much entusiasm prevailed, and long after the meeting was finished the crowd and long after the speaking was finished the crowd still lingered on the ground. Every man seemed to be delighted with the meeting, and all expressed the de termination not to cease working until a ter the Presidential election. Truly yours, &c.,

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Would it not be good policy to distribute Grow's speech on the Homestead bill, and other Republican documents of that character, among the non-slaveholders and non-landholders in the South? That class of our population only require intelligence and a knowledge that they have a right to think and speak their sentiments. Dispel the cloud of ignorance which paralyzes our energies and converts the masses into the willing tools of those whom they are taught by education to look to as superiors. It is difficult to impress on these people a knowledge of their rights while our laws, morals, and social relations are dictated by those whose interest it is to stifle freedom of speech. So long as a man's influence and popularity are measured b his subserviency to Slavery, and the suspicion that h enternins opinions adverse to those who claim a super-vision over the mixds of white men and over the bodies vision over the mirds of white men and over the bodies and sonls of the blacks, so long will this country retrograde. Remove this incubus, teach men to realize their rights. Free speech and free press will do it. Marshal Soult abolished the Inquisition in Spain, but priestcraft still keeps the people ignorant. Ealighten the people, scatter Grow's speech, &c., &c., among them, teach them that the Republican party legislates for the benefit of the poor as well as the rich—that it is their policy to convert the free Territories into homes for the destitute rather than to perpetuate their policical and moral degradation. I am a young man, and will give moral degradation. I am a young man, and will give my first vote for Lincoln and Hamilin. My father ap-ports Douglas and his don't-care policy, and scatters his documents. I think God intended Free Territory for Free Men; and if you choose to send me any Free-Territory documents I will be responsible that they give a good account.

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 13, 1960.

[Our correspondent seems to overlook several obstacles to such a diffusion of Republican documents in Slave States as he suggests. They are: 1. We do not know who would receive them. 2. We do not know that the Postmasters would deliver them; and 3. There are many Poor Whites at the South who could not read them if they would.

THE REAL QUESTION. To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune. Siz: In "Tribune Tract, No. 1," under the head,

'The Real Question Stated," Charles O'Conor says H. C. I. | that, "among us at the North, the sole question for

reflection, study, and friendly interchange of thought should be-is negro Slavery unjust !"

Has Mr. O'Conor stated the question right It seems that the "Union Savere" of New-York thought so, when he stated it, and, if it is right, why not give it a permament and conspicuous place in THE

According to the conscientious decision of this ques tion, so ought every one to vote next November.
A REPUBLICAN WHO ANSWERS "UNJUST."

REFUSING TO BE SOLD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: A number of adopted citizens residing in the 15th Ward, who bave always voted the Democratic icket, met together since the bargain has been concluded at Syracuse, and determined to vote for Abraham Lincoln.

They are working men, and cannot be sold by corupt leaders who are willing to sink principles for

office.

-Fifteen thousand Republicans assembled at Ypsilanti, Mich., on Friday, Aug. 17. Delegations of the farmers of almost every town in the Counties of Wayne and Washtenaw were present, bringing their families with them, and forming a series of most picturesque impromptu processions. At 2 o'clock all gathered at a grove near the village, to listen to speeches from Gov. Chase, the Hon. W. A. Howard, and others. The scene here was very animating. Twelve thousand people were on the ground. The wagons of the several delegations were disposed about the outskirts of the crowd among the trees. Three thousand of the audience were ladies, and directly in front of the stand was a carriage containing thirty-three of the most charming young women that Wayne could furnish. In the evening there was more speaking from three stands. The wagons were drawn up in immense circles round the stands, and a huge bonfire was lighted. which with the torches and rockets, produced a wonderfully brilliant effect. During the evening there was a great display of the Wide-Awakes, of whom there were 450 in attendance. The Detroit Tribune, reporting the meeting, says of this:

"After the procession was formed, Capt. Robertson gave the command to 'light up,' and in the space of four minutes every torch was blazing. The batallion was formed in two files, and after going through with the manual, the pieces were brought to a 'shoulder arms,' and the command given to 'right face,' at which order four files were formed, each containing which order four hies were formed, each containing about 125 men. The manner in which the batallion was formed caused the files to reach for about one-third of a mile. The command was given to march, and the bands striking up, the long rows of light were seen moving along in regular order through the streets, which were so densely crowded that it was with the atmost difficulty that are a mount and the streets. utmost difficulty that space enough could be procured for the evolutions. Over the bridge and up the hill the for the evolutions. Over the bridge and up the hill the lights glided along, making a most magnificent display, the effect being hightened by the sharp and quick commands of the captain, and their repetition by the lieutenants along the line; the inspiring stlains of the bands, and the continued cheering of the accompanying crowd of spectators. As the procession neared the ground where the speakers were addressing the assembled thousands, the crowd in the streets became more and more dense, until not a place was left vacant, and all that was visible was the sea of heads and torches way to add for and for and the rockets as they are distributed to ing to and fro, and the rockets as they sped athwart the sky, and as the procession came in full view of the speakers stand such a mighty shout went up that the very buildings shook, and every Democrat for miles around choked and trembled in fear at the evidence that his unrighteous party was so nearly at death's door. The shout was repeated again and again, and ended in three soul-inspiring cheers for Lincoln and

-In the following letter Gov. Pennington declines

being a candidate for reelection to Congress: being a candidate for reelection to Congress:
"To the Opposition Electors of the Fifth Congressional District.
"A custom has so long obtained among us to continue a Representative for two terms, that, it may be, some persons are resting under the impression that my name will be again presented for their suffrages at the coming election. I deem it my duty to avoid any such conclusion, by declaring to you my purpose not to be a candidate for reelection. This has always been my determination and as far as a wasticable made known to candidate for reelection. This has always been my de-termination, and as far as practicable, made known to my friends. A seat in the House of Representatives was not desired by me, and was accepted at the last election only in deference to the strongly expressed de-sire of a large body of highly respectable and honora-ble men, whose wishes, for one term, I felt bound to obey. And I desire to say that this disinclination on my part arises from no want of respect or confidence in obey. And I desire to say that this disinclination on my part arises from no want of respect or confidence in the House of which I am a member, for beside doing me the great honor of selecting me as their presiding officer, it has been my good fortune to have been treated with great kindness in my difficult position by the members on all sides of the House, for which I am truly grateful, but the energy, activity and excitement incident to a House constituted as that is, I feel at my time of life I might well be excused from. My friends will dent to a House constituted as that is, I feet at my time of life I might well be excused from. My friends will I hope consider this communication as decisive on the subject. I cannot omit to express to you, and to all who may have honored me with their suffrages, my grateful acknowledgements for the noble support given me when a candidate before them. Everything promised at the Convention at Flighalath. ised at the Convention at Elizabeth was by all parties carried out fairly and honorably.

"Newark, N. J., Aug. 20, 1860." "WM. PENNINGTON.

-Mr. A. G. Riddle, who received the Republican Congressional nomination at Painesville, Ohio, on Friday, was welcomed by the Wide-Awakes of Cleveland on his return to that city in the evening. He spoke for a few minutes, and was followed by others.

-From all parts of Iowa come glowing reports of Republican meetings, and whether the immediate purpose of the gathering be the erection of a Lincoln flagstaff, the dedication of a wigwam, a display of Wide Awakes, or a simple Republican conference, the same spirit of enthusiasm warms all hearts.

-A Wide-Awake Club has been formed in Sparta Randolph County, Illinois, and the citizens of that place and vicinity are thoroughly organized.

-The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy publishes the following lucid and liquid, but terribly startling state

"The American people are beset with pestilence and famine. The Black locusts of the North threaten to consume the last fructifying germ of that frigid clime. The clear and limpid fountains of Southern vitality have been poisoned by assassin hands; and the chan-nels which once marked a living pathway to the ocean of nationality, has been slogged with the debris of schi-m, and the banks are now covered by noxious weeds, eminating miasm, disease, and death."

-The Republican Convention to elect delegates to represent the IIId Assembly District of this State in the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, adopted the following resolutions, after a spirited discussion:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the unanimous wishes of the Re-blicans of this Assembly District are, that his Excellency, w. Morgan, shall again preside over the political destinies of State, that our delegates to the Republican State Convention requested to use their utmost exertions to secure his renomi-tion.

ced. That the noble integrity and firmness of Gov. Mor gan, his bold and impartial maintenance of the chartered right of our city, and his indefatigable labor and ability in the admit sistration of the law, viadicate the Republican party from the slanders simed against it, and commend him to its respect an

ratitude.

Resolved, That in the withdrawal of the Hon. James S. Wads
sorth of Genesee, in favor of Gov. Morgan. notwithstanding the Resolved. That in the withdrawal of the Hon. James S. Wads worth of Geneseo, in favor of Gov, Morgan, notwithstanding the high claims which he might justly assert to the nomination for Governor, this Convention again recognizes the patriotic and disinterested conduct which marked his course as one of the found ers of the Republican party, and that he is deserving of its present esteem and future honors. -Ou the 11th inst, there was an immense Republi-

can gathering at Williamsturgh, Iowa County, Iowa. 5,000 people were present, from every part of the county. A great procession occupied the forenoon of

county. A great procession occupied the forenoon of the day, and then, as the local paper says:

"About 2 p. m. the crowd were invited to partake of the refreshments prepared by the feminine handicraft and beauty of the fair county of lows. The table was \$800 feet in length, and was loaded with the substantials and the luxuries of this bountiful year. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the ladies for the delight-ful part which they acted in the programme of the day. The collation being over, a lumber wagon was drawn into the hollow square formed by the line of refresh-ment tables, and Gov. Kirkwood, by the unanimous call of the vast crowd, was invited to take his place ment tables, and Gov. Kirkwood, by the unanimous call of the vast crowd, was invited to take his place upon this plain farmers' stand, and address the well-fed thousands. He spoke for two hours, commanding throughout the closest attention of his large andience. We have often heard the Governor speak, speak eloquently and well, but never have we heard him make a more effective effort, it being replete with learn and convincing argument, and interpressed with clear and convincing argument, and interspersed with those semi-occasional hits of wit and invective, for which the Governor is so justly celebrated. All seemed which the Governor is so justify celebrated. All seemed perfectly satisfied with it, and sent up at its conclusion tond and long cheers. In the evening a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, which was addressed by G. H. Jerome, W. Penn Clarke, L. D. Ingersoll, and Dr. J. C. Stone. Thus ended one of the largest, most enthusiastic, and, withal, orderly mass meetings we have ever witnessed in the State of Iowa. The Re-

publicans of Iowa County have just reason to be proud of the entire success of their meeting. It was a day which sent a lightning thrill of joy from Republican heart to Republican heart, and of terror to those who are lying in the slough of Dem. cracy."

-How a prominent Douglas man regards the efforts to fuse the Bell men and the Democrats, may be clearly seen from the following letter written by R. B. Sloan:

seen from the following letter written by R B. Sloan:

Mr. John A. Fishka, President Democratic Club:

Dear Sir: Yours of tots date received, asking me for a synopsis of the speech I delivered before the Democratic Central Club for publication. I have no notes of the argument there used, and can only give you the reasons why I am not for Mr. Douglas at this time. Before the meeting of the Charleston Convention I was for Mr. Douglas: was even for him after he had received the nomination of his particular friends at Baltimore, and to-day would be for him were I satisfied that he was the choice of one-half of the Democracy of Tennessee. I was for him because I believed him to be more entitled to the nomination than any other contestant, and that the objections to him in the South were upon abstract questions. I signed a call for a Douglas meeting to be held in Nushville on Saturday, July 21, for the purpose of hearing. "Col. Carroll and other distinguished speakers." The meeting came off; but lo, and behold, "what a change was here, my countrymen." The principal regarders and friends (the men that did the "hollering") of Mr. Douglas in that meeting, were gentlemen who supported Fillmore in 1856, Hatton in 1857, and Netherland in 1859; men who had denounced Mr. Douglas as a Black Republican king squatter and traitor to the South. What could it mean? Were they all deserting Bell and going for Douglas? Were they Douglas as a Black-Republican king squatter and traiter to the South. What could it mean? Were they all deserting Bell and going for Douglas? Were they sincere, or was there something "behind the curtain" yet to be seen? I determined to wait and watch. A Douglas Club of some forty or fifty members was formed, of which I was a member. That club made me a delegate to a Convention that was to meet in Nashville on Saturday, the 28th of July, for the purpose of censulting, as I understood it, as to the best means of securing the success of the party in the compose of consulting, as I understood it, as to the best means of securing the success of the party in the coming contest. It was to be a State Convention, and if deemed expedient a State Electoral ticket was to be appointed. The Convention met at the State Capitol on the morning appointed, but owing to the slim attendance the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock. But again this State Convention of the National Democracy of Tennessee could not drum together twenty-four delegates from all the counties in the State outside of Davidson. Where are the delegates to this great National party's Convention? Why are the friends of Mr. Bell nere in such numbers? Why are they so anxious for Mr. Douglas to have a ticket in this State? Why do they have such long and animated consultations with the delegates of this Democratic Convention? Why do they suggest the names of men in their particular localities.

such long and animated consultations with the delegates of this Democratic Convention? Why do they suggest the names of men in their particular localities that will make good Donglas Electors, and why do the delegates to this National Democratic Convention lend a listening ear to suggestions of their old political enemies? I could find but one answer or one suggestion. I was satisfied "that something was rotten in Denmark." I felt that it was a Bell movement in disguise, and for the purpose of testing the truth of my suspicions I drew up the following resolution:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the National Democracy of Tennessee, believing it wrong to throw their influence in favor of any sectional candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency, are, first, in favor of the National Union candidates, Bell and Everett.

Not wishing to present the resolution in person, I went among the members and told them my suspicions, and that I wanted it introduced to test the fact whether or not the delegates to the Democratic Convention did not prefer giving the State of Tennessee to Mr. Bell over Mr. Breckinridge. Their answer was yes: we don't want Mr. Breckinridge to carry a single State but South Carolina. They would not introduce the resolution, because they said it would split the party; that there were Bell men enough in the Convention to carry the resolution, and its adoption would ruin everything. This was the first intimation that I had that there were Bell men in the Convention, and I so exthing. This was the first intimation that I had that there were Bell men in the Convention, and I so expressed myself at the time to the gentlemen with whom I was conversing, and they all said it would be impos-sible to keep them from voting on the resolution. Was I in a joint-stock concern in which Bell men and Douglas men were equally interested, and were we working for one and the same end? Had the love for one man so far carried us from the true landmarks of Democracy that we were prepared to sell out body and baggage to the Opposition? I went into the Convenpaggage to the Opposition? I went into the Convention in good faith: I was working for the elevation of Mr. Douglas, not Mr. Bell, and when I found that the leaders of the movement were working for the sole purpose of destroying the Democratic party, in aiding Mr. Bell and his friends, I could not longer remain, when it was evident that the Carroll, Watterson & Convention and Mr. Company party were working, not for the love of Mr. Douglas, but of revenge; that their efforts were to destroy, not to build up the Democratic party. I could not see how any Democrat could longer remain with such a faction, for it is a faction working against the Democratic party, with no purpose in view but its de-struction. And I do not hesitate to say, and that too without the fear of successful contradiction, that the leaders of this Douglas movement are working for the sole purpose of giving the State of Tennessee to Mr. Bell, and that they have no other earthly object in view save and except their own political advancement

PERSONAL.

in 1861 by and with the aid of the Bell men to whom

they are now trying to transfer a portion of the De

mocracy of Tenn

-Mise Harriet Martineau, in a letter to The Anti Slavery Standard, thus speaks of the Prince of Wales:

"I need hardly offer the word of warning which yet it may be as well to utter—that all gossiping stories about his love affairs, or any other pranks, some of which have appeared in American newspapers, are altogether false. It is a pity that any Englishman stoops to write such unworthy nonsense to your journals. The Prince is only 18; he has always been carefully graded and accompanied, and his relayations fully gnarded and accompanied; and his relaxations from his studies, and the really serious objects of his life have been healthful field sports, and worthy manly pleasures. Other families and individuals can defend their reputations. Royal families and young princes cannot; and every fair-minded person is indignant accordingly when they are libeled."

-The widow of Mr. Fleury, the New Orleans merchant whose return to life was announced by a paper of that city, has written the following letter to The Courier of the same place:

Messrs, Editors of the Courier: Will you please to do me the favor to give place to these few lines in your columns. Yesterday morning, my husband, Mr. A. F. Webber visited the office of The Bee in order to ask the proprietors of this sheet from what source they had derived the demerits of the story that they told a had derived the demerits of the story that they told a few days since, ab ut my unfortunate husband, Moses F. Fleury, who perished on the steamer Arctic, wreck-ed in 1851. One of the proprietors of the paper, to whom Mr. Webber, my husband, applied, would only vouchsafe for arswer, that The Bee was responsible for whatever articles it was pleased to publish in its daily issue. It is well that we should understand this daily issue. It is well that we should understand this fact; but meanwhile the writers of The Bee continue, nate; but meanwhile the writers of The Ree continue, in the cruellest manner, to sport with the affections of an honest family who have never done them any injury. These articles—besides that they are calculated to confuse the commercial affairs of my husband, Mous. Webber, by casting uncertainty upon his acquired rights—have already had for result the sad privilege of so affecting my own daughter Adnevine Henry, that she has fallen seriously ill. In such circumstances, in order to arreat the evil which it is desired to do us, I beg of von Messrs. Editors of The Convier, to announce in

you Mesers. Editors, of *The Courier*, to announce in your journal that the story of *The Bee* about M. Fleury is destitute of the slightest foundation. Your respectful servant, VIRGINIA WEBBER, widow of F. Fleury.

-The wedding dress of the Princess of Polignac, who married the rich banker's son, M. Mires, in Paris, is described in Le Follet. It was of moire, quite plain n the skirt, but with a long train, bigh body, buttoned in front with fine pearls; an English lace collar, fastened at the throat by a diamond brooch; the benquet of orange-blossom, fastened at the waist; the coiffure was a diadem of white lilac and roses; the hair fastened behind under a rich comb of diamonds; an immense vail of English lace thrown over the head, and falling nearly to the bottom of the dress, completed this dis tingué toilet. The second bridesmaid had on a dress of white silk, trimmed round the skirt with three rows of pinked silk ruching, the third row carried up to the waist. The bouquet of orange-flowers placed in the bow of the sash, which was also trimmed with ruches, A diadem wreath of white roses and lilies of the valley, over which was thrown the large square vail of plai tulle, simply hemmed. The third bridesmaid, who was young and beautiful, wore a dress at once simple and elegant. It was composed of white tarlatine, very fine and thin, covered with pinked flounces of the same. A high, full body, with a ruche round the throat. A wide scarf of white silk, with fringed ends round the waist, fastened in a bow at the side, in which was placed the orange-flower bouquet. A diadem wreath of white moss rose-buds in the hair, over which a large

vail, also of tarlatine, reaching nearly to the feet.

Perhaps, says Le Follet, the beauty of the bride may

have given a charm to her dress, but we must confess